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CLAIMS

1. A method for preparing a genome library of any biological organisms, characterized by use of a PCR to amplify a genome, the PCR using as a template a genomic DNA of a target organism or its fragments, and using one kind of primer with a specific sequence or a random primer.

2. A method for preparing a genome library according to claim 1, characterized by use of an oligo-DNA as a primer designed so as to include a frequently appearing sequence within a genome of a target organism.

3. A method for preparing a genome library according to claim 2, characterized by use of an oligo-DNA as a primer designed so as to include a frequently appearing sequence of 6mer or more.

4. A method for preparing a genome library according to claim 2 or 3, characterized by use of an oligo-DNA as a primer designed so as to have a frequently appearing sequence at its 3'-terminal side, and further to have, at its 5'-terminal side, a sequence with no or low frequency within a genome of a target organism.

5. A method for preparing a genome library according to any of claims 2-4, characterized by use of an oligo-DNA as a primer designed so as to have a frequently appearing sequence at its 3'-terminal side, and further to have an area of 1mer or more composed of a random base and/or a universal base at the 3'-terminal side of the frequently appearing sequence.

6. A method for preparing a genome library according to claim 1, characterized by use of an oligo-DNA as a primer designed so as to have an area of 6mer or more composed of a random base and/or a universal base at its 3'-terminal side.

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7. A method for preparing a genome library according to claim 6, characterized by use of an oligo-DNA as a primer designed so as to have an area of 6mer or more composed of a random base and/or a universal base at its 3'-terminal side, and further to have, at its 5'-terminal side, a sequence with no or low frequency within a genome of a target organism.

8. A method for preparing a genome library, characterized by carrying out a first PCR using the primer according to claim 4 or 7, and followed by a second PCR using a primer including the 5'-terminal side sequence.

9. A method for preparing a genome library according to any of claims 1-8, characterized by a PCR condition having a cycle with an annealing temperature set within the range of 30-45° C, and a temperature raising period set within the range of 5 seconds to 20 minutes, said temperature raising period being time for shifting from the annealing temperature to an extension reaction temperature.

10. A method for preparing a genome library of any biological organisms, characterized by carrying out a pretreatment to a genome of a target organism, and followed by a PCR to amplify a genome, the PCR using one kind of primer with a specific sequence.

11. A method for preparing a genome library according to claim 10, characterized by the pretreatment in which the oligo-DNA according to any of claims 2-7 is used as a primer to amplify a genome, and followed by the PCR using one kind of primer with a specific sequence, to amplify a genome again.

12. A method for preparing a genome library according to claim 10, characterized by the pretreatment in which a genome is fragmented and an additional sequence such as a linker is connected to each fragment, and followed by the PCR using one kind of primer with a specific sequence, to amplify a genome.

13. A genome library prepared by the method according to any of claims 1-12.